



THEATRE-ROYAL.

WEDNESDAY Evening, January 1. will be presented, the Comedy of
A BOLD STROKE FOR A WIFE.

Colonel Fainwell, Mr KELLY.
Obedia Prim, Mr FOWLER.
Periwinkle, Mr TAPLIN.
Ann Lovely, Mrs HEPPY.
Mrs Prim, Mrs HEPPY.

To which will be added, a Farce, called
THE WATERMAN.
Tom Tag, Mr HALLION.
Wilhelmina, Miss HURST.

Tickets and Places to be had at the Office of the Theatre.

Mr WILKS, from the Theatre Royal, Dublin, who particularly attracted, in the character of Jeffamy, in the Comic Opera of *Lionel and Clarissa*, an hundred and twenty-five crowded audiences, in the course of two successive winters, to that piece, is arrived in this city, and is engaged to perform a certain number of nights, of which notice will be given in the next advertisements.

From the London Papers, Dec. 26.

Petersburgh, Nov. 24. The Count de Munich hath requested and obtained of the Empress his dismissal from the important posts which he held, and received on that occasion, from her imperial Majesty, a present of 30,000 roubles. Though our august Sovereign is a good deal recovered of the rheumatism in one of her arms, she does not yet appear in public but frequently rides through the city in a close carriage.

Copenhagen, Dec. 5. The Admiralty received, on Friday last, the disagreeable news, that the frigate *Cranbourg*, which had sailed for the West Indies, was lost to the southward of Schagons-rifs; but the crew were saved. This frigate was one of the finest in the whole royal fleet, and had made only one voyage to the West Indies.

Vienna, Dec. 9. The corpse of the late Empress Queen was interred last Sunday night at seven o'clock, in the church of the capuchins. The Emperor, the Archduke Maximilian, and Duke Albert, were present at the mournful ceremony.

According to the last will of the Empress Queen, the legacies which she has bequeathed, and are to be immediately paid, amount to upwards of two millions of florins of the empire, exclusive of pensions for life, which she hath left to a great number of persons. All the officers who were employed in different departments are continued in their functions.

As according to the laws of the kingdom of Hungary the coronation of a new King must take place before the expiration of one year after the death of his predecessor, a diet will soon be held in Hungary to fix the day for that august ceremony.

Her late Majesty having considered, that by shutting up the theatres, a great number of persons will suffer, directed that they may be opened again as soon as possible; and in conformity to her last will, the opening of them will take place after the first grand mourning of seven weeks.

Since the decease of his august mother the Emperor had written a billet to the Prince de Kaunitz in the following terms:

"Hitherto I have known nothing but to be an obedient son, that is nearly the whole of my knowledge. By the late mortal blow, I find myself at the head of my states, and loaded with a burden, which I acknowledge to be superior to my strength. But I am comforted with the persuasion, my Prince, that by continuing to me your wife counsels, and your good advice, I shall be essentially supported in this arduous and important task; and it is to request this of you in my behalf, that I address these lines to you."

Hamburg, Dec. 12. The last letters from Warsaw mention advice being received there, that the physicians sent by the Court to those places which were thought to be attacked by the plague, have made their report, that great injustice and barbarity have been committed against the poor people, whose houses have been burnt, and themselves constrained to take refuge in the woods, where they die with hunger and distress; for the distemper is not the plague, but a malignant fever prevails there, occasioned by the want of the necessities of life; and that the fears of the plague were consequently ill founded.

The same letters add, that some public papers erroneously asserted, that the above accident threatened a scarcity and dearth of grain, especially rye, whereas our magazines, and those of Dantick abound with it.

Paris, Dec. 18. They write from Cadix, of the 19th of November, that the Spanish Squadron, consisting of seven men of war and two frigates, under the command of Don Vincencos, returned thither on the 16th. This division accompanied the French fleet 40 leagues beyond Cape St Vincent, where they quitted the French, and returned to Cadix. From this passage, of about 90 leagues in two days, it is supposed that the Spanish Squadron had very favourable winds, and of course those same winds were quite contrary to the French fleet: So that not having yet received any news of them, it is much to be feared, that if the strong north winds continue, the fleet will be forced to remain a long time at sea.

Paris, Dec. 11. The Ministers of the Courts of Russia and Denmark have communicated to the Ministry at Versailles the Convention concluded between their Courts for fixing the navigation of the neutral powers; and the British Ambassador hath likewise communicated to our Ministry the Convention concluded by his Court for the same purpose.

These three Ministers have delivered to Count de Saxe a note, couched in the same terms, in substance as follows: "That the sole end of this Convention is to secure the rights and privileges which belong to neutral powers. That his Most Christian Majesty will plainly see in this a perfect neutrality, and the sentiments of justice and equity which have induced the said Contractants to employ the only means in their power for protecting the commerce of their subjects, and preserving them from all the damages and losses to which they are exposed in consequence of the present war."

Paris, Dec. 14. A report was spread here the day before yesterday, that a courier arrived from Brett had brought advice of the French fleet, which has been impatiently expected, was seen off Brett on the 10th; but the report proves to be without foundation. It is near forty days since this fleet has been at sea, without our having any other account of them but what has come from Cadix. We cannot help believing that it is kept out by adverse winds.

Hague, Dec. 16. Yesterday Sir Joseph Yorke had another conference with the President of the States General, and again insisted on an answer from their High Mightinesses to the memorial presented on the 10th ult.

Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Russia, had also a conference with the members of Government.

Hague, Dec. 17. The Chevalier de Saxe, Envoy Extraordinary from her Most Faithful Majesty to this Republic, is returned hither from London, where he went by order of his Court.

L O N D O N.

It is said, there is a treaty on foot between our Court and that of Vienna, by which we are to assist the Emperor in the recovery of Silesia from the King of Prussia, and of Lorraine from his brother the Grand Monarque. The Emperor is to send an army to act in conjunction with the Hanoverians, against the treacherous Hollanders, while our fleets are to burn their ports, and conquer their eastern Islands.

This day at noon arrived the mails from France, Holland, and Flanders, but they brought nothing new.

The packet which brought over the above mails failed from England with the Manifesto and Proclamation for reprisals against the Dutch, and left Harwich on Saturday last.

As the mails came in so late the private letters brought by them were not delivered till late this evening; much matter, however, is expected from their contents, as there was a space of two days from the ship's arrival to her sailing.

The revenues of the King of Denmark are no more than 8 or 900,000 l. per annum, to serve all the purposes of government: the fitting out therefore such a Squadron as he is now preparing, cannot be done without assistance from some other power.

Admiral Darby arrived late last night at his house in Cavendish-Square, from Portsmouth.

Frisby Captain Harrison, of the Royal Irish, was presented to his Majesty, and most graciously received. This gallant officer had the command of that brave crew at the siege and taking of St. Juan on the Spanish Main. The hardships they underwent before the place surrendered, are scarce credible, and there survived of the whole corps but Capt. Harrison and two privates.

A correspondent informs us, that the regiments commanded by the Colonels Fullerton and Hubberton, are shortly to embark for the East-Indies. It is said, in their passage, they are to touch at the Cape, and make an attempt upon the Dutch settlements in that quarter.

Four large Dutch ships, bound to France, which put into Cowes a few days ago leaky, are stopped, and ordered to be unloaded there.

This morning, died at his house in Harper Street, in the 69th year of his age, Dr John Fothergill, one of the people called Quakers. He was born near Richmond, in the county of York, studied at Edinburgh, and came to London about the year 1746, without any other patron than his own merit, which brought him rapidly into a most extensive practice. He was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh; of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in London; and a member of other learned as well as medical institutions in this and foreign nations, where his great reputation as a physician is universally established. The exertion of his great abilities was not confined to the practice of medicine and the study of nature, but was unremittently applied to the promotion of the general good and happiness of mankind. And, as his extensive knowledge, public spirit and many virtues were not less eminent than his medical skill, he will be deservedly ranked among the illustrious characters of the present age.

The following is a copy of the warrant issued yesterday to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, for granting letters of marque for reprisals against the Dutch:

(C O P Y.)

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

"WHEREAS by his Majesty's commission, under the great seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 20th day of December 1780, and in the twenty-first year of his Majesty's reign, we are required and authorised to issue forth and grant letters of marque and general reprisals to any of his Majesty's subjects or others whom we shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, and their vassals and subjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories, or dominions of the aforesaid States General, and to bring the same to judgment in any of his Majesty's Courts of Admiralty within his dominions, for proceedings and adjudication and condemnation to be thereupon had, according to the course of Admiralty and the laws of nations, with other powers in the said commission expressed; a copy whereof, together with his Majesty's instructions under his royal signet and sign manual, remains with you: These are therefore to will and require you forthwith to cause letters of marque and general reprisals to be issued out of the High Court of Admiralty, unto

with carriage guns, carrying shot of weight, and (twivel guns, and navigated with men, whereof the said is commander, to apprehend, seize, and take the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, and their vassals and subjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories, or dominions of the aforesaid States General, according to his Majesty's commission and instructions aforesaid. And you are to insert therein a clause, enjoining the said to keep an exact journal of his proceedings, and therein particularly to take notice of all prizes which shall be taken by him, the nature of such prizes, the time and place of their being taken, and the value of them as near as he can judge; as also the station, motion, and strength of the fleet of the said States General of the United Provinces, as well as he can discover by the best intelligence he can get; of which he is, from time to time, as he shall have an opportunity, to transmit an abstract to our Secretary, and to keep correspondence with him by all opportunities that shall present. Provided always, that before you issue such letters of marque and general reprisals, security be given thereupon, according as is directed by his Majesty's instructions aforesaid. The said letters of marque and general reprisals to continue in force until further order; for which this shall be your warrant. Given under our hands, and the seal of the office of Admiralty, this twenty-second day of December 1780.

(Signed) SANDWICH.

To Sir James Marriot, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

LISBURN.

B. GASCOYNE.

By Command of their Lordships;

P. STEPHENS.

Copy of the Indictment of Lord GEORGE GORDON.

THE Jurors for our Lord the King upon their oath present, that George Gordon, late of the parish of St Mary le Bone, otherwise Mary Bone in the county of Middlesex, Esq; commonly called Lord GEORGE GORDON, being a subject of our said Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and entirely withdrawing the love, and true and due obedience which every subject of our said Sovereign Lord the King should and of right ought to bear towards our said present Sovereign Lord the King, and wickedly devising and intending to disturb the peace and public tranquillity of this kingdom, on the second day of June, in the twentieth year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord the now King, at the parish of St Margaret, within the liberty of Westminster, in the said county of Middlesex; unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously, did compass, imagine, and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection, and rebellion against our said Lord the King within this kingdom of Great Britain, and to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations, and intentions of him the said George Gordon. He, the said George Gordon, afterwards (that is to say) on the second day of June, in the twentieth year aforesaid, with force and arms, &c. at the said parish of St Margaret, within the liberty of Westminster, in the said county of Middlesex, with a great multitude of persons, whose names are at present unknown to the Jurors aforesaid; to a great number, to wit, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner (that is to say) with colours flying, and with swords, clubs, bludgeons, staves, and other weapons as well offensive as defensive; being then and there unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously assembled and gathered together against our said present Sovereign Lord the King, most wickedly, maliciously, and traitorously, did ordain, prepare, and levy public war against our said Lord the King, his supreme and undoubted Lord, contrary to the duty of his allegiance, against the peace of our said Lord the King's his Crown and dignity, and also against the form of the statute in such case made and provided: And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, further present, that the said George Gordon, being a subject of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and entirely withdrawing the love and true and due obedience which every subject of our said Sovereign Lord the King should and of right ought to bear towards our said present Sovereign Lord the King, and wickedly devising and intending to disturb the peace and public tranquillity of this kingdom: Afterwards, to wit, on the said second day of June, in the twentieth year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord the now King, and on divers other days and times, between that day and the tenth day of the said month of June, at the said parish of Saint Margaret, within the liberty of Westminster in the said county of Middlesex, unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously did compass, imagine, and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection, and rebellion against our said Lord the King, within this kingdom of Great Britain, and to fulfil and bring to effect the said last-mentioned traitorous compassings, imaginations, and intentions of him the said GEORGE GORDON. He the said GEORGE GORDON, on the said second day of June, in the twentieth year aforesaid, and on divers other days or times between that day and the tenth day of the said month of June, with force and arms, &c. at the said parish of St Margaret, within the liberty of Westminster in the said county of Middlesex, with a great multitude of persons, whose names are at present unknown to the Jurors aforesaid; to a great number, to wit,



to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner (that is to say) with colours flying, and with swords, clubs, bludgeons, staves, and other weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously assembled and gathered together against our said present Sovereign Lord the King, most wickedly, maliciously, and traitorously did ordain, prepare, and levy public war against our said Lord the King, his supreme and undoubted Lord, contrary to the duty of his allegiance against the peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity; and also against the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

From the London Papers, Dec. 28.
L O N D O N.

This morning some dispatches were received at Lord G. Germain's office from New-York, which were brought over in a frigate, after a passage of 19 days to Cork; which bring advice, that Lord Cornwallis was proceeding in North Carolina, without any interruption; that 16 or 17 armed victuallers had been taken; and that Colonel Leslie was arrived at Norfolk in Virginia, and that the inhabitants were continually coming in and taking the oath of allegiance.

This morning an officer arrived at Lord Stormont's office, with dispatches from Gen. Clinton at New-York. He came from that city in an armed vessel which put into Cork, from whence he travelled over land to Dublin, and there embarked for England. The purpose of his dispatches are said to be, that General Leslie with his army had taken possession of the town of Norfolk in Virginia; that Lord Cornwallis had marched into North Carolina, several towns in which had surrendered to the King's forces.

Yesterday in the afternoon Count Welden received dispatches from Holland, by a messenger express. His Excellency immediately gave notice to the Secretaries of State of his desire to confer with them on the subject of those dispatches, which was to take place in the evening at their Office in Cleveland-row.

A confirmation was received yesterday at the Admiralty, of the capture of the two Dutchmen, with masts and other stores, taken by Captain Trollop in the Kite sloop, as they were going into Breff: Lord Sandwich mentioned it yesterday at the levee as a circumstance of great importance, the French being in the utmost want of the particular articles which they were loaded with.

Ten fail of Dutch ships, deeply laden, from Amsterdam for Breff, are taken and carried into Penzance.

Yesterday morning the Captain of one of his Majesty's cruizers arrived at the Admiralty, with the agreeable news of the capture of a Dutch packet, which was carried into Sheerness. The captain of the prize, not being aware of the existence of hostilities, is reported to have been asleep, when surprised by being boarded by the above vessel; consequently, the mails were all seized, and carried to the Admiralty. They were sent off to Lord Sandwich yesterday morning at Black-heath, who immediately posted to town, and laid the contents before his Majesty at the levee at St James's.

This morning, some dispatches were received from Sir Joseph Yorke, which were immediately sent off to his Majesty.

This morning, it was reported, that two Dutch East Indiamen, homeward bound, were arrived at Dover, where they are detained until further orders.

This morning advice was received from Plymouth, that two large Dutch ships, and a French privateer, are taken by the Greyhound and another privateer, and sent in there.

Advice is received from Dover, that the Alert cutter has taken a Dutch ship bound from Rotterdam to Breff, laden with stores, and carried her in there last Tuesday evening.

The Hero privateer has taken the Gerand, a French snow, laden with soap, &c. from Nantes to Bourdeaux, and carried her into Falmouth.

A large Dutch ship from Martinico to Rotterdam, and a Prussian galliot, from Bourdeaux to the same place, with 190 hogheads of tobacco on board, are both taken by the Oporto frigate, and carried into Plymouth.

A passenger who landed yesterday at Deal, out of a ship from Portsmouth, and came to town last night, says he counted seven Dutch ships, with their colours up, and the English above them, lying in the Downs.

We shall have many difficulties and dangers to encounter in our future trade to the north, in case of a rupture with the Dutch; as in those seas it is more than probable their frigates and privateers may prove too numerous for us; nothing but stout convoys can preserve our commerce from the Baltic, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.

The water is so shallow in all the harbours of Holland, that the Dutch are obliged to lift all their men of war, above the size of a 40 gun ship, upon camels, to take in their guns and stores; which may be much interrupted by our cruizers stationed off their coasts.

As soon as the Cabinet determined on the conduct to be observed towards the Dutch, and when the manifesto was signed, Count Welden dispatched a messenger with the important tidings to the States General. The messenger made the greatest speed to the port of Harwich; and going immediately to the beach, he offered any sum for a boat to carry him across the sea. His importunity and impatience, joined to the uncommon offers which he made, gave rise to a suspicion that he was the person who had committed the forgery on the Bank, and for whose capture so large a sum was offered. He was instantly laid hold of by the Mayor, and underwent a strict examination. It was in vain that he informed them he belonged to the household of the Dutch Ambassador. His confusion, anger, and broken English, confirmed them in their suspicions, and they saw, or fancied that they saw, in his face and person, all the features and marks belonging to the forger. He was accordingly brought to town, and conducted, on Monday, to the office of Viscount Stormont. The Dutch Ambassador was sent to, who immediately claimed him as his servant, and expressed great concern and disappointment at the unreasonable delay. It was impossible for Government to find fault with the honest magistrate for his mistake. It shewed a very laudable attention, on his part, to the duties of his office; and even the Dutch cannot complain of it, though they may lament the delay.

A West-India house in the city has sustained damage, by the hurricane at the Leeward-Islands; to the amount of more than £2000.

On Tuesday last the Admirals Darby and Digby arrived in town from the grand fleet, and yesterday the latter waited on the King at the levee at St James's, having previously visited his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, at his apartments in the palace.

A letter from Paris, Dec. 22. says, we have it reported that M. D'Estaing, finding he could not get into Breff with the fleet, was returned to Cadiz, and some of his ships suffered considerably on the third instant in a gale of wind off Cape Finisterre.

Capt. John Auriol Drummond, who commanded the Beaver's prize, which is totally lost in the West Indies, was a son of the late Archbishop of York, and a most amiable and highly esteemed young man.

It is generally imagined that the Egmont man of war weathered the storm (as he was seen when the worst was over) and bore away for Jamaica or New-York.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 43,641 was drawn a prize of 10,000*l.*

No. 41,831, a prize of 2000 *l.*

No. 22,245, 34,971, prizes of 500 *l.*

No. 39,151, 31,475, 8436, prizes of 100 *l.*

And the following prizes of 50 *l.* each:

No. 16,712, 20,851, 36,572, 42,675.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 26,520 was drawn a prize of 2000 *l.*

No. 22,238, 30,146, 18,711, 42,341, prizes of 500 *l.*

No. 26,183, 7578, prizes of 100 *l.*

And the following prizes of 50 *l.* each:

No. 33,647, 11,477, 42,004, 22,434, 12,049, 20,844.

EDINBURGH.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.
S I R,

NOTWITHSTANDING the News of our Acquaintance, I doubt not but will pay a particular Attention to a Lady's Correspondence, induced, first, by Politeness, and next, because you are likely to be interested in every Event that concerns me. Not that my Intimacy with you will ever be so particular as to render me suspected of Partiality; so far from it, in less than four-and-twenty Hours my NAME will be familiar in the Mouths of Millions who never had the least Acquaintance with me before; and what may perhaps appear still more extraordinary, in twenty-four Hours more, I shall be spoken of in every Quarter of the Globe in every Degree of Comparison that Language is capable of—I shall be the *robustest, the blackest, most unfortunate, most lucky, happiest, most miserable, foulest, fairest, most agreeable, most detestable, blessedest, cursedest*—that ever was known!—In short, I shall be treated with as little Ceremony as some Lovers treat their Mistresses with when they are not by, and many Husbands treat their Wives to their Faces.—I shall be called upon, in Spite of my Teeth, to witness Riots and Debates, Battles and Murders, Robberies and Law-suits; in fine, to every Species of Injustice, Confusion, Ruin, and Devastation. I shall see my Name placed in the very Front of political Treaties, designed to be violated, and Marriage-Contracts, that can never be fulfilled; to Patents for turning Clowns into Gentlemen, and Licences for granting Genius to those who never had any.—In short, my Character, white as a fair Sheet of Paper at present, by this Day twelve-Month will be as black as Ink can make it—or, at best, all Manner of Colours, like a Harlequin's Jacket.

By this Time, I suppose, you will have discovered me to be the Successor of that worthy Lady who expired last Night just as the Clock struck Twelve, called, while she lived, the PRESENT YEAR. I must confess, the Ceremonies observed at the Interment of this venerable Person, who died of pure Age, filled me with Surprise.—I need not tell you, Sir, what Sort of Victims bled on that Occasion, nor what frantic Actions some of the Priests were guilty of who performed her last Obsequies.—I could not help thinking so much seeming Satisfaction expressed at getting rid of an Acquaintance was an ill Omen for her Successor, as yet a perfect Stranger. But a Wag, to comfort me, whispered in my Ear, that, in toasting a new Year, they by no means sunk the Merits of an old Favourite;—and I must confess, they remembered, in their Libations, many brilliant Passages in the Life of the Deceased, to which they did ample Justice.

It will be allowed that the Reign of my Predecessor, tho' short, was marked by many striking Events, all of which you, Sir, have faithfully recorded.—It is true the Burning of London stains her Memory with Shame; but then, the VICTORY at CAMDEN covers her Tomb with Laurels. BRITISH SPIRIT shall occupy a large Space in her Memoirs, well contrasted with FRENCH PERFDY and DUTCH INGRATITUDE; nor can AMERICAN CRUELTY be forgotten—the Fate of ANDRE shall make it live for ever!—The Decision of many great Points are, however, left to my Reign, which, with all Deference to the departed, I will venture to say will be remarkable for great Actions.—It is true, tho' I may be said to bear about with me the Embryo of vast Events, I know not when or where I shall be delivered of them: I am nevertheless anxious to have my Offspring, whenever it shall appear in the World, appear with all possible Advantage; the brightest Characters of Antiquity have received additional Lustre from the Pen of the Historian, and I am pleased to think you are well qualified to take Care of a Lady's Reputation.—I leave mine in your hands,

And am, dear Sir,

Your devoted Servant,

Jan. 1. 1781. THE NEW YEAR.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 28.

The hope of an accommodation between this country and the Dutch still increases. Count Welden has certainly received dispatches from the Hague, and been clothed with his Majesty and the Secretary of State in consequence of them. They are said to be altogether of a pacific nature, and the general belief is, that the English interest in the provinces of Holland, at which the Stadtholder is at the head, will operate against the French faction that has lately been brooding, and counteracting the views of Great Britain.

The news arrived this day from General Sir Henry Clinton, has given great pleasure to every friend of this country. General Leslie, who was sent to seduce Lord Cornwallis, has effected, as far as he has gone, the great object he was sent to achieve. He has already possessed himself of Norfolk Town, and Sir Henry Clinton has no doubt but that Lord Cornwallis will very soon be enabled to bring both the Carolinas under the obedience of the parent State.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Antigua, dated Nov. 4. 1780.

The French islands, and those of ours in their possession, have suffered rather more than this, by the late hurricane. The town of St Piers in Martinico had above 200 houses washed into the sea; above 60 fail of vessels, some full of provisions from Old France, and others containing 2500 troops, were driven to sea, many of them lost, many taken by privateers with near 2000 of their troops on board, and brought

them into St Kitt's. Several of the French men of war were dashed to pieces. The islands of Grenada and St Vincent's are almost totally ruined. On the latter, not a cane is left standing; the town of Kingstown was washed into the sea. At the former twelve Dutch ships, laden with British property for Holland, were totally lost, and the bulk of the town of Grenada was washed away. At St Eustatia, the damages are computed to amount to 200,000 *l.* sterling, at the lowest. I rejoice at Sir George Rodney's having taken the resolution of going to America; he has saved all the large ships by it.

There have been several large scouting parties from this province to the southward these 6 weeks past; and an express has arrived to-day from Major Carleton, who was over Lake Champlain, with an account of his having destroyed Forty Anne, Edward, and George, and taken 230 prisoners; a great number of whom I have this moment seen past, escorted by many savages, with 14 scalps. Sir John Johnson and Colonel Butler, who command two other separate detachments, have not yet heard from, but expect news from them every day.

By a letter from Cork, we learn, that, on the 20th December ult. the Danae frigate arrived at that place. She sailed from Quebec upon 25th November, for Portsmouth, and was obliged to put in there from contrary winds. Aboard her was Sir Thomas Wallace, Baronet, who brings dispatches from General Haldimand for Government. He set off immediately for Lord George Germain's office.

On the 27th ult. a Proclamation was issued for granting the distribution of prizes during the present hostilities. As these regulations are the same with what is published at the commencement of every war, it could be no information to our readers now to insert them, especially as they have appeared in this paper upon many former occasions.

Upon the 27th December, was married at Ancharies, William Urquhart, Esq; of Craigston, to Miss Ogilvie, daughter of Alexander Ogilvie, Esq; of Auchinches.

Dr Andrew Mitchell, son of the late Sir Andrew Mitchell of Westshore, Baronet, died lately at Rome, of an epidemic fever he had contracted by attending the hospitals.

The Dutch ship captured in the Frith, as mentioned in our last, was brought into Leith on Saturday evening. She proves to be the Noord Holland, of and from Amsterdam, Hoort master, in ballast; is a new ship, this being only her second voyage; of about three hundred tons burthen, and cost originally six thousand pounds. She had been eleven days from Amsterdam, and brings advice, that the day she left the Texel, fifty fail of merchantmen, among which were five East Indiamen, proceeded up the Channel; so that it is more than probable they have, before this time, fallen in with some of our cruizers.

This day, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, unanimously resolved to address his Majesty on the expected rupture with Holland, declaring that they would cordially unite with their fellow-subjects in seconding the powerful efforts of his Majesty's fleets and armies, in supporting the dignity of his Crown and Government. A motion was then made by Bailie Cleghorn, That the Address should be transmitted to the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. with a request that he should present it to the King. This was opposed by Old Bailie Leslie, who insisted, that the Address should be presented by William Miller, Esq; Member for the City.—Upon the question being put, there appeared a majority of fourteen to six, that the Address should be presented by Sir Laurence Dundas. The Address, it is said, will be sent off this night.

Saturday, the body of one Campbell a carter, who has been missing these three days, was found drowned in Leith harbour.

Extract of a letter from Hull, Dec. 23.

The order for making reprisals on the Dutch is arrived here, which set our people all on fire, not a vessel but will be converted into a privateer that is capable of carrying a gun; as we know the Dutch have money, and you know that is an article we love.

On the 19th ult. arrived at Baltimore, the La Brune frigate, Capt. Hartwell. By her we received the St Lucia Gazette, dated Oct. 22. 1780. which contains the following melancholy intelligence, viz.

CARENAGE, October 21, 1780. It would be needless to inform our readers, that the gale of wind of the 11th instant prevented our publication the last week. The destruction and destruction occasioned by that unfortunate, and we may justly add, unexpected event, and the confusion consequent thereon, would alone be a sufficient apology. We shall endeavour to relate the circumstances thereof, with as much exactness as possible.

On the 10th there was a heavy sea at the entrance of the harbour and along the coast, attended with heavy rains, and at times severe gusts of wind, inasmuch that his Majesty's ships, which lay far out, were in danger of parting from their anchors. In the evening, the wind was felt much severer in the harbour, but on shore nothing was particularly observed that seemed to indicate the approach of so severe a change of weather. The gale cannot be said to have fairly commenced till about five o'clock the next morning, when it began to blow from about the N. E. in the most sudden and severe gusts. At day light there was scarce a vessel in the harbour but what had drifted, and many, though so early, were on shore. In short, the whole were driven in a cluster on the Morn Fortune side. His Majesty's ships Ajax, Egmont, and Montague, all put to sea in the night; the first about nine o'clock, the second near midnight, and the Montague not till near day light. The Amazon frigate rode it out till near noon, when she was obliged to cut. The only vessel of war that remained was the Vengeance, Commodore Hotham, and she, at noon, was obliged to cut away all her masts, to save her from going ashore where every soul must have perished. The small craft, which lay at the head of the harbour, were mostly driven ashore very early; the ship Sally, prize to the Amazon, was overboard; a schooner belonging to Mr. Miller sunk at anchor, as did also a tender belonging to one of his Majesty's ships; and the ship Two Friends, belonging to Antigua, was likewise lost; others were dismasted and much damaged. It would seem as if the former part of the gale was intended to prepare the mind for the redoubled violence with which in the afternoon it increased. From three to five, which was esteemed the height of it, those vessels which had rode it out, were torn from their anchors, and carried with astonishing force against the other shipping. His Majesty's armed snow, the St Vincent, was one of those; she lay across the Out, where the Cornwallis is sunk, and notwithstanding the advantage she had over others, of making fast to that vessel, she was driven on the opposite side with the greatest rapidity, and entirely dismasted. To a person acquainted with the excellent qualities of this harbour, it would be sufficient, to give him a proper idea of the force of the wind, for to learn, that not a vessel can be said to have rode it out; but on shore, even in the most interior parts of the island, the havoc and destruction is inexpressible.—Houses levelled with the ground, the woods almost entirely cleared of their lofty inhabitants, and scarce a branch or leaf to be seen on those remaining. In fine, the whole country wears the face of winter.

On Morn Fortune not a hut was left standing, or a house but was unroofed; and a soldier and a sailor were killed. At the Grand Cul de Sac, not a house was left; and they had the misfortune, out of 50 small number of men at that post, to lose ten, together with a woman and a child. In the town of the Carenage, not a house escaped without some damage; numbers were entirely destroyed, and others rendered useless. It was almost as dangerous to be within as without doors, as scarce a house among the whole could be depended on. Tiles, slates, and shingles flew about with great force in all parts; even pieces of joist, boards, &c. were carried at a great distance, and the

gale continued till one in the morning of the 12th, [14 hours] which the wind came very little, if any, to the southward of farther to the northward than north-north-east. At the end of the gale, the wind went to the southward, and great quantities of rain fell. It is unknown the mischief that would have been done, had not, during the gale, come to the westward or southward. It is, upon the whole, much less than could be expected. Only four-rigged vessels will be totally lost, viz. The ship Champion, on Hall, from New York, and the brig Dolphin, Capt. Motion, with salt fish, last from St Kitt's. Of the others, some are damaged, many much damaged, and some lives are lost. The Bomb also lost her mizen-mast.

Gros Ile: his Majesty's ships the Deal Castle and Camelon lay. Vessels rode out the gale till the afternoon of the 11th, when were obliged to put to sea. The town also suffered much, as did the Bay.

St. Vincent: seems to be the place that has suffered most; indeed the effects from thence are shocking. The sea demolished the major part of the town. It rose so high as to go as far as the church. Up of fifty lives are said to be lost on the shore. The ship Barbary, Wieman, and the brig Martha, Capt. Gates, both from L. I., were driven ashore, as was a schooner, belonging to Mr. n, whose store in that place was entirely destroyed.

St. Anne: Choulet the sea broke through the houses, but we have been able to learn of the particular damage done there. Ilet a likewise suffered much.

Small schooner which sailed from hence for Barbadoes on the 10th, driven back by the gale and got into Gros Ile, where the following-heroon she sunk at an anchor, and every soul on board perished. the most melancholy piece of intelligence we have yet to relate, is that the ship the Beaver's prize, which sailed from hence the Barbadoes; on board of whom was Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, 29th regiment, Dr Knowles, surgeon of the general hospital, Dr Ore of the 35th regiment, and a lady: She was driven at Barbadoes. Of the whole, only 40 got ashore, among which the lady, who, with above half of the men, died soon after their arrival.

Mary and Isabella, belonging to Messrs Scott and Wilson, in doers, was driven out of Carlisle Bay, in that island, by the same and wrecked at a place called Petit Trou, to windward of that. The crew all got ashore, except three, but many were much injured. It is somewhat surprising that the gale began in that island before it did here. The most of the shipping, among which is Majesty's ship the Albemarle, were driven out about eleven of the forenoon of the 10th. There having been no arrival that island since the gale, it is not in our power to give any account of the damage done there, which, we fear, it have been considerable.

St. John: Majesty's ship the Montague returned here early in the morning of the 13th, totally disabled, together with the loss of her bows and head. She was driven by the wind under the lee of St Vincent and had, at one time, upwards of six feet water in her hold. the above frigate, we have the following particulars of the damage sustained by our shipping in the hurricane. Egmont, 74 guns, med, Capt. Fanshaw, drove from the Carenage, St Lucia, not of the 15th of November; Endymion, 44 guns, 300 men, Capt. Wright, lost at Martinique; Blanch, 22 guns, 120 men, drove the Carenage, and not heard of the 15th November; Laurel, 28 guns, 200 men, Capt. Lloyd, lost at Martinique, 12 people saved. Lloyd got on shore, but in attempting to get on board was lost. Commodore, 28 guns, 200 men, Capt. Bryen, foundered a little to windward of Martinique; Deal Castle, 20 guns, 160 men, and Camelon, 14 guns, 120 men, Captains Hawkins and Johnson, ran foul of other in Gros-Ilet-Bay, and are thought to have foundered. St. John's, 14 guns, and 120 men, Capt. Drummond, lost off St. 17, men only saved. Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, Lieutenant-ly of the Montague, and several other passengers were lost. tague drove from the Carenage, and lost all her masts, had 12 water in her hold, and lost 12 men by guns breaking loose. Ajax ve from the Carenage, and lost her mizen mast. Vengeance drove in the Carenage, and lost all her masts. Amazon drove from Carenage, had 18 men and two women drowned, and obliged to be all her guns overboard. The Brune was 20 leagues to windward Barbadoes, and had four feet water in her hold, and was just sink when the mast was carried away. The Brune received no account Admiral Rowley's fleet.

This frigate also brings advice, that Martinico suffered very considerably, and that two ships of the line, three frigates, and 60 sail of sports were driven on shore, or lost there.

We have also received the Barbadoes Mercury, from which we have extracted the following particulars, relative to the dreadful hurricane ere:

Bridge Town, Oct. 28. On Tuesday the 10th inst. soon after day-ak, it began to blow very hard, which increased in violence till four lock next morning; many of the vessels in Carlisle Bay were wreck- and others blown to sea. This place, the metropolis, one of the towns in the West Indies, is now converted into little better than a heap of ruins, and the country all around laid waste. The Mole and, which cost upwards of 20,000 l. Sterling, is entirely destroyed; is the Castle, Forts, and Batteries; Court-house, and Prison; St Edward's Church, and the Government-house. There is not above 30 elling-house, stores, &c. that have escaped. Out of eleven parish ches and two chapels, St Peter's, St Andrew's, and one chapel remain. Oldens, and Hole Town, are much the time with this; eight's Town suffered but little damage. The situation of the coun- is worse than the town, not a single estate having escaped without e total loss of the ground-provisions. The fugitives, in general, e preserved; no feather flock to be seen; most of the cattle destroyed. Whole families have either been crushed to death in the ruins, or ept by the torrent into the sea. Above 3000 have perished. The rrvors are in dread of famishing for want of the common necessaries f life. No provisions in our ruins—no habitations to abide in—no umber to erect houses with—what a dreadful situation!

"The Endymion, Albemarle, Alcmena, and Amazon arrived since he hurricane at Antigua; the latter almost a wreck. A fleet of mer- antmen, under convoy of two frigates, arrived two days before the orm at Martinique; the greater part of whom were driven to sea, and he rest forced ashore: Two of the former were taken by the Endy- ion and Alcmena, and sent into Antigua; they were in light of 30 ore, but, from the badness of the weather, it was impossible to take hem."

Extract of a letter from an officer at St Lucia, to a gentleman in Cork, dated Oct. 31, 1780, brought by the Brune frigate that put into Baltimore on Tuesday last, with dispatches for Government.

"It is very possible, that, before you receive this letter, you will ave seen a public account of the dreadful hurricane we have had in the West-Indies. On the 10th instant, it commenced at this island, about ten o'clock at night, and lasted twenty-nine hours; at some per- ods much more violent than at others. On the hill called Mount Fortune, occupied solely by the troops, we felt it severely to a great e degree. Not a lodgment belonging to officer or soldier was left stand- ing. The Government House and Hospitals, being buildings of a very old construction, their shells remained; but, from being uncovered, and all the windows and doors torn away, they were left mere skele- tons, and subject to the inclemency of the weather. General St Leger and his family had no place of shelter; they were obliged to continue in the Government House, with momentary expectation of being bur- ied in the ruins, or, whilst they removed, exposed to the most violent wind and rain, which nature can form an idea of. The Hospitals were scenes of horror; many groaning under the weight of their miseries, became martyrs to their situation, whilst numbers lay gasping between hope and fear, incapable of rendering the least assistance to each o- ther."

"How is it possible to describe the situation of the officers and sol- diers! From the moment their hats were erased, they were exposed to the weather. What property they possessed was dispersed by the wind; and the generality of them having had the disorders incident to the country, either a short time before, or at the moment, were la- bouring under bodily pain, anxiety of mind, and instantaneous expecta- tion of total dissolution. In the plantations, the trees were extracted from the bowels of the earth, the greater part of the houses erased to the ground, the sugar mills and buildings adjacent removed from their foundations, whilst the inhabitants, endeavouring to seek a retreat in the woods, many were crushed by the beams that fell from these massy buildings."

gale. The Vengeance of 74 guns cut away her masts, and extended cables to the distant quarters of the Carenage for protection; and, after receiving a few wounds on the rocks, fortunately preserved her station. The Ajax, Montague, and Egmont, all 74's, were obliged to put to sea. The first is returned with the loss of all her masts, except the fore one, and much damaged from the violence of the rolling.

"The Montague is likewise returned, but without a single mast. The agitation of the sea caused her to roll so much, that almost every thing in her was reduced to a powder, and nothing but the most pro- vidential wind and current could have saved the people, by casting her remains, in a day or two after, into the Carenage. The Egmont has not been heard of since, and it is feared she is lost. All the frigates were obliged to put to sea, and since then we have received accounts of the Laurel and Andromeda being lost. A flag of truce came here from Martinique, a day or two ago, and brought 35 sailors, who were all that were saved from both.

"All the merchantmen and transports were either cast upon the shore, or driven to sea; but they have sustained less damage and loss than the navy.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell of the 27th regiment, had left this place a day or two before, with other officers, to Barbadoes in a sloop of war called the Beaver's Prize. The melancholy account of the loss of this ship, with all the passengers, except a few sailors, has been received here. He was brother to Mr Mitchell the banker. As soon as matters could be arranged, a sloop was sent off to Barbadoes, with General St Leger's dispatches to the Commander in Chief, General Vaughan, to acquaint him of our calamitous situation; but, alas! the hurricane had visited them before us, and in a much more silent manner than was ever known in this part of the globe; every house in Bridgetown, every house in town or country was laid level, without dis- tinction, and from 4 to 6000 people buried in the ruins. What shipping was in Carlisle Bay were either obliged to put to sea, or floated a wreck with the general ruin. In short, the island is now in such a ruined state, that it is supposed the inhabitants must remove from it, lest an insurrection of the blacks may take place, a plague from the stench of dead bodies, or a general famine in the end.

"The accounts from Martinique and St Vincents are terrible. The latter has suffered as much as it could. Antigua, St Kitts, Tobago, Grenada, had only a little extraordinary wind. Our friend Paine is therefore safe. What an opportunity the merchants of Ireland have now to show their liberality of disposition! The distressed situation of the Islands is beyond conception!

"Their future misery is already beginning to open to their view; but when the real time of famine arrives, what gratitude would flow in the veins of these poor people, to receive some succours from the mer- chants, whose fortune perhaps has been founded and accumulated by the industrious labour of the planter, and whose future expectations and luxury may depend upon a well-timed relief!—Surely this idea may be improved on, and I doubt not will strike the tender feelings of many good men—that you will mention it I am certain, and urge it.

"I think it high time to say something relative to Brigadier General St Leger on this occasion. He is well known in Europe; but a trying scene like the one we have experienced, opens new lights in a distinguished character. When the hurricane subsided, he looked round him, and shed tears at the miseries of his people.

"His first attention was to the sick, and notwithstanding his being exposed in an unroofed house, he forbade any steps to be taken to free him from the rigour of the weather, till the hospitals were refitted; he continued for twelve nights after in the same situation, and from the weakness of the weather pastook of the fine disadvantages that at- tended the whole partition.

"His activity in having barracks immediately erected for the army, and that done by the assistance of slaves to prevent the labour taking on the already miserable soldier, are marks of attention never to be forgotten. The repairing of the works, and conveying of provisions from the Carenage to the Morne, all done by slaves, is likewise to save the soldier, and at the same time to defend the partition; and I am con- vinced was an enemy to attack us at this crisis, they would meet a vi- gorous and obstinate power to oppose them, from the love of the sol- diers towards the General, and the precautions he has taken in repair- ing the necessary parts of the works, in case of an immediate attack. In short, every department has exerted itself in pursuing the steps he has laid down, and from his constant and assiduous attention to every the most minute article, the troops have experienced more tranquility and happiness than they ever did before. The works for the defence of the place have been carried on with more spirit, and the inhabitants have felt the sweets of a mild and just Governor."

MAVISFORD, does neither advertise nor correspond, with any- nymous persons.

ENGLISH APPLES.

ARRIVED after a short passage, a Cargo of fine Fruit in excellent order, viz.

GOLDEN PIPPINS, GOLDEN RENNETS, NONPAREILS, RUSSETS.

And Common Fruit of different kinds, with a few Pears, filling next door to the Weigh-house, Leith.

This Day is published, at a Reduced Price, By JOHN AINSLIE, Geographer, Map and Print Seller, At the Head of Northwick's Close, Edinburgh.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL GAMES

of EUROPE and SCOTLAND, (both calculated for the im- provement and entertainment of Gentlemen and Ladies, teaching young learners Geography.—Price of Europe, with Totum, Travellers, and Box, 4s. and Scotland 3s.

Likewise may be had, Spilbury's dissected Maps of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, England, Ireland, and Scotland: And a new Map of the World, never before published; with a Book describing and explaining the globular projection of the Sphere, shewing the first principles of Geography, and the use of the Globes; likewise the Phenomena of the Harvest Moon explained; also, the definitions of the dif- ferent Circles of the Sphere. By M. Richmond mathematician. Price 6s.

J. AINSLIE begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry of the SHIRE of GALLOWAY, that he has now made out a Drawing from his Survey of that Coast, which may be seen at his house in Edinburgh; and intends beginning the Survey of the Island-Parts of that County, if he gets a proper number of subscribers by that time.

SEAMEN or LANDMEN WANTED.

ANY Seamen or Landmen willing to make their fortunes have just now an opportunity, by entering to serve on board the Enter- prise cutter-privater of Leith, a remarkable fast sailer. She is just now fitting out, and will be ready for sea in ten days.

They will please apply to the captain on board the cutter, or to Cap- tain Henry Grant, where they will meet with all due encouragement.

THE RESOLUTION PRIVATEER of Leith.

Commanded by Captain ROBERT MUDIE, IS now fitting out with all expedition for a six months cruise against the enemies of Britain, particularly the perfidious DUTCH.

This vessel is one of the finest perhaps ever launched, and the fastest sailing cutter ever built. She is 250 tons burden, and mounts 22 twenty-four pounders.

It is hoped that spirited Seamen and Landmen will not be so blind to their interest as neglect this opportunity of making their fortunes, and serving their country.

Good Seamen and Landmen will meet with the best encouragement, by applying to Capt. Mudie at Leith.

FOR GUERNSEY.

The Sloop MARGARET, PETER LOCKHART Commander, Is now lying in the harbour of Leith, taking in goods for Guernsey, and will be ready to proceed on her voyage, wind and weather serving, on or before the end of this week. Any person wanting freight outwards, or from Guernsey homewards, may apply to the master, at his house in Leith, or to Messrs Elder and Archibald, at their counting- house in Edinburgh.

And sold by JOHN ROBERTSON, at his Printing-house, Parliament-Close, and by all the Booksellers in town and country, THE FOURTH EDITION, CORRECTED, OF The Universal Scots Almanack, For the Year 1781. (Dedicated, by permission, to the DEAN and FACULTY of Advocates) To which is prefixed, THE LONDON GUIDE; OR, A POCKET PLAN OF THE CITIES OF London, Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, with the New Buildings, Engraved for the purpose by one of the most capital hands in London, where the Copies were sold at 6d. per sheet.

This PLAN is more complete than any hitherto published, containing all the New Buildings and Streets about these Cities, and is of itself of more intrinsic value than the price usually given for an Almanack.

The Publisher flatters himself, the Lists in the above Almanack will be found to be as full and accurate as the nature of the publication will admit; particularly the LIST OF THE ARMY, &c. which is corrected by the London Gazette, down to this date.—The Public will also find an exact List of all the Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland; the Parishes in each Presbytery; and the Names of the present Minis- ter and Patron of each parish. This useful List first appeared in THE UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK, and is not to be found in some of the other publications of the same nature.

Commissions addressed to J. ROBERTSON, at his Printing-house, Parliament-close, will be properly attended to.

N. B. The Booksellers of Glasgow and neighbourhood, will please apply to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON Bookseller there.

A few Proof Impressions of the above Plan may be had separate, Price Sixpence.

CANNON, MUSQUETS, &c.

JOHN SPOTTISWOOD, at his Carron Ware-house, foot of the West Bow, Edinburgh, begs leave to inform all those gentlemen who are sitting out privateers to cruise against the enemies of this country, that he will engage to furnish them with Long Guns, Carronades, Ball, Chain, Cannon, Long-rigged Shot, and Hand-granades; Primers, and Cast Iron Ballst. Likewise, Musquets with or without Bayonets; Flint and Ball for ditto, Hangers, Spears, &c. upon a reasonable commission, and deliver them at Leith, or ship them for any other port in Scotland, as expeditiously as possible.

SALE OF WEED ASH.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Leith upon Tuesday the 9th January next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, 127 barrels WEED ASH. To be put up in such lots as may appear most eligible at the time of sale. The conditions of sale are in the hands of John Grant merchant Leith, in whose custody the goods may be viewed at ten o'clock fore- noon of the day of sale.

A SALE OF TEAS and SPIRITS, &c.

WILLIAM MOFFAT and Co. at their ware-house, north side of the Lawn-market, opposite Libberton's wynd Edinburgh, re- turn their grateful thanks to the public for the generous encourage- ment they have lately met with, and are happy it is in their power to merit their future favours, having at present a large quantity of goods on hand, of preferable quality, and at more moderate prices than any yet offered to sale, and which they are now selling at the following prices, viz.

Best Boba Tea, at 3s. 3d. per lib.	Very best ditto, at 7s. 6d. per lib.
Congo, at 5s.	Hyson, at 7s.
Fine ditto, at 6s.	Superfine, at 7s.
Shouhong, at 6s. 9d.	

The teas sold Dutch weight.—Sugars at prime cost.

Foreign and British spirits of the very best qualities, that will give universal satisfaction, and on the lowest terms.

Ladies and Gentlemen may depend on receiving the greatest civi- lities, and their goods carefully sent to their lodgings.

PETER FORRESTER AND CO.

Opposite the Cross, Edinburgh.

HAVE just now added to their large STOCK of HARDWARE and JEWELLERY GOODS, some of the newest and most elegant London Patterns of the following articles:

Brown Tea-Kitchen, with and without plated mountings.

Silver, Gilt, Argenture, and Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles.

Fine Set Stock and Knee Buckles, with gold edgings.

Ditto Shoe, ditto with ditto

Patent Time-Pieces by Kentish.

Great variety of Plated Table and Chamber Candlesticks.

Sets of Plated Castors, 5 and 8 glasses each.

Plain and Set Gold Cravate and Hair Slides.

Plain Gold and Enamelled Breast Pins.

Plain and Set Gold Hair-rings; with New Patterns of Hair-Work for Rings, Lockets, &c. &c.

Neat Hair and Silk Watch and Case Strings. And New fashioned Silk-Purses.

They continue to give the highest prices for Light Gold, Old Silver, and Lace; and exchange Silver Plate of all kinds on the most reason- able terms.

Commissions from the country executed with the greatest care and ex- pedition; and every article charged equally low, as if the customer was present.

COOPER AND BRUCE,

At their shop, head of Bridge Street (east side) Edinburgh, desirous of meriting a share of the public favour, and the countenance of their particular friends, have just now got to hand, an elegant assort- ment of HARDWARE, JEWELLERY, PLATED, and JAPPAN- ED GOODS, of the very Neatest Patterns, commissioned from the first merchants in England, having been selected, with the utmost care and pains, by one of the partners, who is just returned, which, the public may be assured, will be sold at as reasonable rates as any in this city. The following are a few of the many articles to be had at the shop, as above.

New gold, silver, pinchbeck, and tortoise-shell Watches of all kinds Chains and Trinkets for watches of all kinds, for ladies and gen- tlemen.	Ditto Carvers.
Fine Snuff-boxes of gold, silver, and tortoise shell indented, and with neat miniature paintings.	Tea; desert, and kitchen Knives.
Paper and leather ditto.	Mahogany and shagreen Cases for Knives and spoons.
Pocket and Memorandum Books of all kinds, for ladies and gen- tlemen, with Morocco, Velvet, and Tambour Covers.	Plated Candlesticks.
Smelling Bottles, with cases of sil- ver and tortoise-shell, plain and indented.	Enamelled Candlesticks.
Picktooths and Picktooth-cases of gold, silver, tortoise-shell, ivory, &c.	Common and Japanned ditto.
Silk Purfes, plain, and wrought with gold and silver.	Silver and plated Castors, 5 and 8 glasses each.
Fashionable Canes and Switches, with gold, gilt, and ivory heads. Tassels for ditto, all kinds.	Common ditto.
Plated Bridle-bits, Stirrups, and Spurs.	Pencils, and Cases for ditto of gold silver, and steel.
Tea-kitchens on the newest con- struction.	Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters.
Silver, enamelled, and green ivory Table Knives and Forks.	Plated and London brown Coffee- pots, with cocks.

All kinds of Plated and Jewellery Work made on commission, on the shortest notice.—Jap Work for Rings, Bracelets, &c. done in the neatest manner.

